#### Contrary to the expectation of everybody, friends and opponents of the measure alike, President Grant has vetoed the currency bill. It was the general opinion on all sides, that he would approve the bill, and his own language conveys the impression that his mind underwent a recent change. The passage of the bill was demanded by the producing and laboring classes, especially of the West and South, and was opsed by the capitalists, speculators and bond-

olders everywhere. This vete is a vete also upon Grant's hopes of

a third term, even if the prospects were otherwise favorable; and it may also be unfortunate for the Republican party. Several circumstances connected with it have an ugly look. It has beretofore been the President's hobby, that he had no policy of his own, in opposition to the will of Congress. In pursuance of this doctrine, he has approved all bills for the benefit of the moneyed classes, as well as the bill increasing the salary of Congressmen and doubling his own salary. But when a bill comes up for the relief of the great producing classes, and of hundreds of thousands of laborers throughout the country, who are out of employment and their families suffering because of the searcity of currency, he interposes his veto. He does this, too, after holding out the hope that he would approve it, and not until after receiving a visit from a delegation of capitalists and bondholders from the money and stock gambling centre of the nation. His mind seems to have undergone a change after that interview. Everything that passed between them may have been of the most honorable character; but in view of the unenviable reputation which the President has borne for his love of gifts and money, the feeling can never be driven from the public mind that some valuable considera tion produced the change in his mind. Those who understand the question of finances

say that the President's arguments are not good. Even the opponents of the vetoed bill are not agreed that its effect would have been inflation. And the reasons assigned by the President, are the reverse of his own acts on a former occasion. The only consollation he offers to the suffering sections, is that there are still \$4,000,000 of cur rency on hand uncalled for, that may be had by the States which have not received their inst proportion. This sum might benefit the State of Kansas; but \$4,000,000 distributed among the whole South and West, would be but a mockery.

The American pocket is a tender place for a politician or a political party to touch. Gen. Jackson, notwithstanding his almost unbounded popularity for squelching Nullification, raised a counter storm by his war upon the United States Bank, that in a very short time caused the overthrow of his party. Gen Grant, in spite of his rebellion record, bids fair to "follow in the foetsteps of his illustrious predecessor." It is to be hoped that Grant's act may not cause such distress throughout the country as did Jackson's.

It is worthy of remark, that Pennsylvania and the West always stand together on these great public questions, and that they are always thwarted not by the voice of the Representatives of the people, but by the Presidential veto. It was so with the National Bank, the Tariff, the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors, and lastly, the Currency bill. The East, beaten by the people, gains her end by controlling and dictating the interposition of one man.

The question of finance promises to be the leading issue in the next Presidential campaign, with a division and new disposition of parties and interests-Peunsylvania, the West and the South against New England, New York, and the Pacific States. And it is not improbable that the great rival leaders in the Senate, Morton and Conkling, may be the opposing candidates for the high esteen twithstanding the in which Conkling has been held, and the opposition to Morton among a large portion of the Western people, this opposition would be buried, and the West would rally to the support of Morton, as the champion of Western industrial interests, and in opposition to the champion of the wealth, the aristocracy, and the monopolies of the East. In such a contest, the result would

ONCE MORE.-We acknowledge that we are tired of talking about that libel case; and we expect to be more so, as it has to be "strained over." But we don't like to have the Republican marepresent us, while claiming to be desirous of making a fair statement. It is a little matter, but it may as well be given correctly. We therefore say again, for the information of the Repub lican, that, no matter how many days had elapsed, we believed we were stating facts, when we published our article about Collector Authony; and the very first idea, intimation or inkling we had that it was not correct, was the service of a warrant of arrest. Can the Republican tell us hew it was possible to make a correction, under the circumstances, before being arrested, or what ground it has for the presumption that we never would have made a correction had not proceedings been commenced against us f

To make it still planner: If the editor of the Republican should sit down on a bumble-bee, and immediately receive a half-inch notice to get off, how would it be possible for him to rectify his mistake before receiving said notice f-especially if there were a dozen other bumble-bees around, urging that particular bumble-bee to keep on stinging, and to pay no regard to the editor's disposition not to injure it.

President Grant's reply to the demand o twenty-five States for more currency to transact their business, that there were yet \$4,000,000 of bank note circulation assigned to those States not yet taken, reminds us of a little domestic ep-

Wife-"Husband, I must have money to buy a new dress. I have had but one dress in a year, and it is no longer fit to wear." Husband-"Money to buy a new dress! What

have you done with the quarter I gave you last 13 Bondholder is a name that is obnexious to

a large majority of the American people. The name itself is sufficiently disagreeable, without being told, by the head of the Government, in reply to the demand for relief: "I believe you enght to have it, and I sympathize with you; but if your wish were gratified, it might inter fere with the interests of the bondholders. There fore, you must grin and bear it!"

Grant used to say he had no policy in opposition to the will of the people and of Congress. Yet, when Congress, representing a majority of the people, passed the currency bill, and the New York bankers and capitalists "came to see him" about it, he quickly found a policy in opposition to the will of the people and of Congress

Brooks, editor of the St. Joseph Gazette, had an aupleasantness with an attorney named O'Tools, growing out of the late city election. Brooks challenged O'Toole, and the latter chose spanking as the mode of combat. Brooks decliued to fight with that kind o' tool.

LF A military expedition has gone to Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's country, to compel

LF A new play by Shakspeare is announced.

We thought the ouse was dead.

Bap For Hays .- The parties who have been taking depositions in New York, preparatory to the impeachment trial of Treasurer Hayes, have returned. Persons who claim to have examin the testimony, say that Hayes has not only regularly drawn interest on State funds deposited in New York, and applied it to his own benefit, but that he has had \$60,000 de posited there that has not been shown by his books. The interest has been drawn by a banker in Kansas City, but there is no doubt that it was drawn under the

direction and for the benefit of Hayes. We give this, not as knowing the facts, but as the statement of those who do claim to know. It must be confessed, it looks bad for the Treasnrer. If these things are proven, his friends will have to interpose some defence besides the cry of persecuting a one-legged soldier. A crippled soldier who can run a score of banks at the expense of the people of Kansas, is not a proper object of sympathy.

SAD!-It is sad to think what would have been the fate of the poor bondholders, had Government broken faith with them, and deferred their payment, by the passage of the currency bill. The poor fellows can draw their interest only wice a year, and have to take it in gold, at that; and besides, the States are prohibited from taxing their bonds, while poor men enjoy the blessed boon of paying high taxes upon almost the whole of the little they possess, and can receive their daily pittance in greenbacks, or orders on the store! And yet it was in contemplation to break faith with them. Blessed President, whose heart is open to the appeals of these down trodden men! and blessed veto power, by which the great wrong was prevented! Are the bondholders the only persons who have rights that are entitled to be respected ! Must the business of two-thirds of the States suffer from a lack of currency, lest the interests of the boudholders should be inter-

17 A Presidential race between Cookling and Morton would be but another verification of what was said long ago-that a man whose name begins with C can never be elected to the Presidency, while one whose name ends with on is almost certain of success. Fide Clinton, Clay, Calhonn. Crawford. Cass Chase, and Conkling, on the one side; and Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Lincoln, (almost on.) Johnson, and Morton, on the other. DeWitt Clinton had the lucky ending, but the unlucky beginning; and besides, he ran against a man with the lucky on.

If It will not promote good feeling toward the President, to recollect the fact, that when the Eastern money gamblers got into distress, he promptly shelled out the Treasury reserves for their relief; but when the laborers of the West were in distress, and asked Congress for relief, the President vetoed the demand, at the behest of those same Eastern money gamblers.

The dispatches report Gov. Osborn, o Kansas as telelegraphing to Senator Morton: "The Republican party of the West is in monraing over the veto." Yes, they are in mourning like the Dutchman over the death of his child "Mein Gott, but I vas mad ven Shouny died!"

It has been said that a newspaper edito requires the patience of Job. Yes, and the editor who sends his paper on credit, can very often say with Job: "All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change come."

Terrible floods and overflows are raging in Lonsiana. Miles upon miles of country are overflowed crops inundated, cattle and hogs swept away, and the people reduced to starvation. Relief is being sent from the North. The Old Bender recently captured at Salt

Lake has been brought to Topeka, and is said to be the genuine article. To make sure, persons have been sent for from the scene of the murders, in Southern Kansas.

With singular unanimity, the Bankers, Railroad Companies and hisurance Companies are passing resolutions thanking the President for vetoing the Currency bill. Where is the man that told us Grant would

Presidency, as they have been champious of their respective sides on this currency question. In see him, and suggest to him that he prevaricates. IF If Henry Clay Dean should die, and be subjected to cremation, would the result be ashes, lard, or brick?

The telegraph says that Tweed's quarters have been changed. Perhaps now he will have good dimes.

The Schate has failed to pass the Finance bill over the President's veto.

### Veto Message.

To the Senate of the United States : Herewith I return Senate bill No. 617, entitled "An act to fix the amount of United States notes and the circulation of national banks, and for and the circulation of national banks, and for other purposes," without my approval. In do-ing so, I must express my regret at not being able to give my assent to a measure which has received the sanction of a majority of the legis-tors chosen by the people to make laws for their guidance, and I have studiously sought to find sufficient arguments to justify such assent, but

THE OBJECT OF THE BILL. Practically, it is a question whether the measure under discussion would give an additional dollar to the irredecemble paper currency of the country or not, and whether, by requiring three-fourths of the reserves to be retained by the banks, and prohibiting the interest to be received on the balance, it might not prove a contraction; but the fact cannot be concealed that the reserves the house given between tion; but the fact cannot be concealed that the-oretically the bill increases the paper circulation one hundred millions of dollars, less only the amount of reserves restrained from circulation by the provisions of the second section. The measure has been supported on the theory that it would give increased circulation. It is a fair inference, therefore, that if in practice the measure should fail to create the abundance of circulation. ure should fail to create the abundance of circu lation expected of it, the friends of the measure, particularly those out of Congress, would clamor for such inflation as would give the expected re-

THE REAL NATURE OF SUCH LEGISLATION. The theat. Nature of sectile distanton.

The theory, in my belief, is a departure from the true principles of finance, national interest, national obligations to creditors, congressional promises, party pledges on the part of both political parties, and of the personal views and promises made by me in every annual message sent to Congress, and in each inaugural address, to my annual message to Congress in Percember.

In my annual message to Congress in December, 1869, the following passage appears:

"Among the evils growing out of the rebellion and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your passages." your most earnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties of the government to secure the citizen a medium of exchange of un varying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now, and reached at the earliest practical moment consistent with a fair regard to the interest of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their centracts the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptey and ruin to thomsaids. Fluctuations, however in the tions, however, in the paper value of the seas ure of all values of gold is detrimental to the interests of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales where future payment is to be made, both parties spec-ulate as to what will be the value of the curren-cy to be paid and received. I carnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments, and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of

I still adhere to the views then expressed.

THE RECORD OF CONGRESS. As early as Dec. 4, 1865, the House of Representatives passed a resolution, by a vote of 144 yeas to 6 nays, concurring in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the ne-Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity of a contraction of the currency, with a
view to as early a resomption of specie payments as the business interests of the country
will permit, and pledging co-operative action to
this end as speedily as possible.

The first act passed by the 41st Congress, on
the 18th day of March, 1869, was as follows:
"An act to strengthen the public credit of the
United States.

United States.
"Be it enacted &c., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the government to

discharge all its obligations to the public credipretations of the law by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the Unit-ed States is solumnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States, and of all the interests bearing obligations, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or in other currency than gold and silver; but none of the said interest bearing ob-ligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such times as the United States notes shall be convertible into coin, at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than bonds redcemed can l at par in coin; and the United States al emnly pledges its faith to make provision, at the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of United States notes in coin."

United States notes in coin."

This act still remains as a continuing pledge of the faith of the United States to make provision, at the earliest practicable moment, for the redemption of United States notes in coin.

A declaration contained in the act of June 20, 1864, created an obligation that the total amount of United States notes issued, or to be issued. of United States notes issued, or to be issued, should never exceed four hundred millions of dollars. The amount in actual circulation was actually reduced to three hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars, at which point Congress passed the act of February 4, 1868, suspending the further reduction of currency. The fortythe further reduction of currency. The forty four millions have ever been regarded as a re-serve, to be used only in the case of an emergen-cy, such as has occurred on several occasions, and must occur when for and must occur when from any cause revenues suddenly fall below expenditures, and such a reserve is necessary because the fractional cur-rency is redeemable on call. It may be said that such a return of fractional carrency for redemp-tion is impossible, but let steps be taken for a return to specie basis, and it will be found that silver will take the place of fractional currency as rapidly as it can be supplied.

WHEN FREE BANKING WILL BE POSSIBLE. When the premisin on gold reaches a suffi-ciently low point with the amount of United States notes to be issued permanently within proper limits, and the Treasury so strengthened as to be able to redeem them in coin on demand, as to be able to redeem them in coin on demand it will then be safe to inaugurate a system of free banking with such provisions as to make compulsory redemption of the circulating notes of banks in coin or United States notes them-selves redeemable, and made equivalent to coin asure preparatory to free banking, or for as a measure preparatory to the continuous of the polacing the government in a condition to redeem its notes in coin at the earliest practicable moment. The revenues of the country should be ment. The revenues of the country should be increased so as to pay the current expenses, pro-vide for the sinking fund required by law, and also a surplus to be retained in the Treasury in gold. I am not a believer in any artificial method of making paper money equal to coin, when coin is not owned or held ready to redeem the promises to pay, for paper money is nothing more than promises to pay, and is valuable ex-actly in proportion to the amount of coin that it can be converted into. While coin is not used as a circulating medium, or the currency of the country is not convertible into it at par, it becomes an article of commerce as much as any other product. The surplus will seek a foreign market, as will any other surplus. The balance of trade has nothing to do with

The balance of trade has nothing to do with the quertion. The duties on imports being re-quired in coin, creates a limited demand for gold, and about enough to satisfy that demand re-mains in the country. To increase this supply, I see no way open but by the government hoard-ing through the means above given, and possibly by requiring the national banks to aid.

AS TO THE UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENCY It is claimed by the advocates of the measure herewith returned, that there is an unequal dis-tribution of the banking capital of the country. I was disposed to give great weight to this view of the question at first, but on reflection it will be remembered that there still remains four millions of dollars of anthorized bank note circulaions of dellars of anthorized bank note circula-tion assigned to the States having less than their quota, not yet taken. In addition to this, the States having less than their quota of banking circulation have the option of twenty-five mill-ious more to be taken from those States having more than their proportion. When this is all taken up, or when specie payments are fully restored, or are in rapid progress of restoration, it will be the time to consider the question of more currency.

Executive Mansion, April 22, 1874. Executive Mansion, April 22, 1874.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT. The Washington Correspondents' Re-ception of the Veto Message.

Interviews with Leading Republican Con-gressmen from the West.

A General Disappointment and Some Frank Remarks.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—The announcement of the veto of the Currency bill created the utmost surprise in all Washington. Very few people here to-night can or do assume that they had well founded reasons for believing that the President would fail to approve the bill. It is true, if the word of honorable Senators may be accepted as worthy of credit, that the President accepted as worthy of credit, that the President has changed his mind a great many times on this question since the reception of the bill at the White House, but as the last change took place yesterday, which was apparently in favor of the bill, upon the advice of his Cabinet, near-ly everybody waked up this morning feeling as-sured that it would be approved. To-night

INFLATIONISTS DENOUNCE HIM angrily for the vaciliation that has marked his course, while the anti-inflationists alluded to it with a smile of self-congratulation. When the log ceased rolling they found themselves on top. There can be no doubt of the fact that the Presilent has, in one way or another,

INVOLVED HIMSELF BOTH WAYS on this question. To-night the hotels and places of public resort are thronged with excited people, discussing the topic of the hour. Nearly every man of importance in public life has taken the hint of an impending interviewing storm, and hied him to the opera, or has instructed James that he is "not at home," while the smaller fish warm about on all sides, voluble and and willing to be quoted. From the West and Northwest there is Northwest there is

A GENNEAL HOWL. The Republican Representatives from those sections have no limits to their denunciations of the President. He is again discovered to have been "a Breekinridge, anyhow." The knife is out, the tomahawk is flourished, and the threat made that such an inflation majority will be re turned to the next Congree as will suffice to pass an inflation measure over a second veto, and will indicate clearly that

GRANT'S HOPE FOR A THIRD TERM is utterly destroyed. These gentlemen tell us of a new party to be organized within forty-eight hours, the foundation for which will be opposition to Grant and New England supreopposition to Grant and New England supre-macy. Many of the more prominent Republican Congressmen openly and loudly threaten that they will no longer support the President nor pay any regard to his wishes.

INSINUATIONS OF A VERY UGLY NATURE are freely made by the inflationists in their blind wrath, as to the influences to which the Presi-dent has yielded. There are blatant assertions that he has allied himself with the capitalists and Wall street bankers as against the people and laboring men. Vague and

TERRIBLE THREATS AND PROPHECIES are magniloquently uttered as to the uprising of the great West and Northwest against New Eng-land and the wealthy East. We are told that the sectional struggle between the East and the West, long anticipated, has finally opened in earnest. In short, our public men are like any other set of men when perfectly wild with excitement and smarting with chargin, giving utterance to a thousand foolish speeches which they will be anyions to resolve the few days. they will be anxions to repudiate in a few days. The more sober look for

A DIVISION IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, but they also anticipate trouble of a similar nature in the Democratic ranks. Grant's aspirations for a third term are frequently alluded to. A prominent Republican inflationist of the East and to night that Grant night succeed in getting a nomination from a small and insignificant party made up of New England Republicans and the hard-money Democrats, but he might never more hope for anything from the great body of the Republican party.

GEN. JOE HAWLEY, GEN. JOE HAWLEY,
who is widly jubilant over the veto, and who
declares that Grant, by sacrificing present fame,
has achieved the greatest victory of his life, upon
being asked how this affected his "obances for a
third term," remarked, promptly and decisively,
"Grant never had any chances for a third term,"
When asked how this would affect the Republican party, he affirmed that he "didn't know, but
that the Republican party was in much the same

ess with a commendable degree of gravity.

noniously: spondent—What are your impressions of Correspondent-Of course it does, but what

viewsf are your views?

Mr. Carpenter—It is a very droll document, and not at all satisfactory to the friends of the Correspondent-What do you believe will be

Correspondent—What do you believe will be its results upon the country?

Mr. Carpenter—I fear it will result in disaster. It throws the whole question back upon Congress, and demoralizes everybody and everything.

Correspondent—What do you think of the President's objection to the increase of the greenback circulation?

Mr. Carpenter—As I result the

back circulation?

Mr. Carpenter—As I remarked before, the entire message is droll in the extreme. He argues that the \$44,000,000 shexld be held as a reserve to be issued or withdrawn at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury. I hold that if the Secretary of the Treasury has a legal right to

Secretary of the Treasury has a legal right to put out the reserve, Congress certainly enjoys the same privilege, and should exercise it. The President's argument is lame.

Correspondent—What does the President imply in recommending that the revenues be increased so as to meet current expenditures?

Mr. Carpenter—Manifestly he means increased import duties and increased internal taxation.

Correspondent—In what spirit will the country receive the recommendation?

Mr. Carpenter—It will not meet appliance

Mr. Carpenter-It will not meet applause

everywhere.

Gorrespondent—What will be the effect of the very on the Republican party! Will it not have a demoralizing tendency!

Mr. Carpenter—Well, I don't know. The resamptionists are more exercised about the veto than we are. They dare not adjourn without affording the country some sort of relief, and it is my impression that, before we get through with this question, they will accord as more than we would have gained by the present bill becoming law. oming a law.

ming a law.

Correspondent—Then the expansionists will

ll be the gainers in the end?

will be the gainers in the end?

Mr. Carpenter—Yes, sir, the other side will be compelled to accede to our terms.

Correspondent—You think they cannot afford to quartel with you?

Mr. Carpenter—Of all men, the resumptionists of the East are the least liable to split with us. If they should, however, adjourn without passing a measure of some sort increasing the currency, and thus throw the question upon the country for settlement, the result will be a sectional light.

Correspondent—The West and the South arrayed against the East?
Mr. Carpenter—That is the idea.
Correspondent—Then there is apprehension of a burst up the Republican party?
Mr. Carpenter—Yes, sir.

THE HOX. JOHN L. BEVERIDGE, Governor of Illinois, was found in the act of pay-ing his bill at Willard's Hotel, prior to taking

the train for Chicago,
In response to inquiries, he said he was disappointed in the President, and fearful of the effect of the veto upon the people of the West. He had been present on Tuesday at the interview between the President and an Eastern and a Western Senator. The Finance bill was discussed at length; the President expressed disapprobation with the section of the bill providing for the legalization of the issue of the \$44,000,000 reverse, but he, at the same time, agreed that it possessed merit, inasmuch as it approved the ac-tion of the Administration in putting out the \$25,000,000 at the time of the panic. Gov. Beceridge understood the President to be exceeding-ly favorable to the other section of the bill, which

makes provision for an increase of the National Bank currency to \$400,000,000. The Governor, on leaving the President's man-sion, was fully impressed with the idea that the President would sign the bill. Correspondent-Governor, have you seen Logan this evening?

Gov. Beveridge-Yes; I saw him for an in-Correspondent-How does he feel? Gov. Beveridge-Well, you know John is hot-called, and liable to say harsh things without

reflecting.

Correspondent—Has be been abusing Grant f Correspondent-Has he been abuse Gov. Beveridge-We will not pure

ect. Correspondent—Will the veto hurt the party? Gov. Beveridge—It will have a damaging ef feet in the West. JUDGE WILSON, OF INDIANA,

who is becoming famous as an investigator, was met in the lobby of the Ebbitt House. Correspondent—Judgs, how often have you been interviewed this evening about the veto

message! Judge Wilson-"Not once. The fact is, I am not in the mood to stand an interview on that subject to-night. I dare not talk about the message, for fear I might say things of its author that would not be pleasant to him," and the Judge made a move for his room.

A PROMINENT INDIANA REPUBLICAN to-night, in speaking of the President's vetq,

"It is just as I predicted in 1868; we then went outside of the ranks of the party and took a d—d Breckinridge Democrat, and placed him at the head of our ticket. Now that he has no further use for the party, he proposes to cut its d—d throat."

[Washington Cor. St. Louis Republican.] SENATOR MORTON

was in his room at the Ebbitt House, surrounded by a group of his followers and admirers. His serenity was wonderful, and showed what per-fect control the man has over his feelings. He President the man has over his feelings. He said he had felt certain up to last night that the President would sign the bill. The President had not told him in so many words that he would, but he (Morton) had inferred from what he had told others and from his general conversation on the subject that he would not veto it. He had no doubt of the patriotic motives of the President in this matter. President in this matter. A great and dis-tressing pressure had been brought to bear upon him, and he (Morton) believed that he (the President) had calmly determined to exercise the veto power without regard to the direct pressure that had been brought to bear on either side. He be-lieved that the result of this veto would be a lievel that the result of this veto would be a greater expansion of the currency than that contemplated by the Senate bill. It might not be done this session, but it would come by and by in answer to the demands of the people. He had been prompted to his course upon this question by a belief that the people needed more currency, and there was nothing in this veto that shook his faith in the correctness of his position. He was willing to hide his time. Then your correspondent left the great inflationists abiding his time.

THE COMING STORM. . Prominent Western, Northwestern and South ern members of Congress are so heated up with the displeasure occasioned by the veto that they are almost unable to contain them. are almost unable to contain themselves, and openly avow their purpose to be avenged for the deprivations which they allege will be inflicted upon the people of their several sections. They say that when administration measures shall hereafter come before Congress, they will not be found among their party supporters, and may be numbered with a strong opposition which will result from a combination of anti-Administration Penaltics. y-eight hours from the time a veto she ty-eight hours from the time a veto should go into Congress, a great and irremediable split in the Republican party in Congress will occur, and that the rebelling members would form a new party, are reiterated to night. If the Senate fail on Tuesday next the message will be taken up, when an acrimonious debate will undoubtedly ensue, during which Senator Morton will have an opportunity to let off some of the superfluous bile which now and then has for some weeks past affected him very injuriously. An effort was made just before Cougress adjourned to-day, to get up a Republican caneus in each body to see if the difference in the party could be settled and an open rupture avoided, but the movement failed, because many of the sagacious Republicans said that with the present state of feeling, a caneus could only result in a general disagreement, and that it would in a general disagreement, and that it would afford an opportunity for crimination and re-crimination rather than conciliation and restora-

[Washington Cor. Chicago Times.]

RETALIATION THREATENED.

The President's action is especially severe on Butler, who not only beated on the floor of the House that Grant would not, but asserted confidently that he did not dare to veto the bill. Logan has said the same thing, and both he and Butler have threatened, in advance, that if Grant vetoed the bill, they would veto him. The Western members now threaten to oppose the confirmation of the new Secretary of the Treasury, should he be a hard money man, as it is confidently expected Richardson's successor will be. They are also severe on Richardson, who, they believe, helped to influence the President in his action. Well informed persons say, however, that Richardson knew nothing about the matter until this morning, and that he last night authorized a correspondent to say that this bill would either be signed or allowed to become a law without the President's signature. RETALIATION THREATENED.

rency, and Senator Logan and several inflationists of the House, who taxed Knox with having with-held the \$4,000,000 of unassigned bank circula-tion to which the President alludes in his mes-sage, from localities in the West and South which have attempted to take it. They seem to think that there has been a studied enort at the Trea-sury Department to withhold the circulation. sury Department to withhold the circulation Kuox replied that there has been no such effort

THE \$4,000,000 UNTAKEN

had been several times assigned, but that the applicants had failed to take it for reasons best known to themselves. This is undoubtedly the true solution of the matter. The western men are indignant that Grant should have alluded to the \$4,000,000, as banks have been obliged to ony their circulation in New York, because they buy their circulation in New York, because the HOW THE CABINET AND HOUSES STAND.

[Washington Cor. St. Lonia Globe.] Secretaries Richardson and Fish and Mr Knoy are to be the victims of the rage of the infla-tionists. It is understood the two Secretaries stand with the President. Other members of Cabinet lean the other way, and espe Mr. Delano, whose Southern interests atir him to this course. The House undoubtedly has a two-thirds vote against the President. The Sen-ate has, however, only five unajority their way. There is bound to be a bitter delate in both Houses. The Inflationists claim Speaker Blaine, and assert that he will speak during the veto

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRES.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, some-times profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, parulent, muco-purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ole rations, scales from ulcers, voice altered nasal twang, offensive breath; impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarri Remedy will pay \$500 reward for an incurable

READ WHAT IT WILL DO. BROOKVILLE, Pa., April 27, 1872.

Dr. R. V. Pierce.

Sir-Having first applied to a number of hom physicians and failed to get relief, I resolved to try your Bemedy. Four bottles have completely cured me of one of the worst cases of Catarrh of which I have any knowledge, having suffered for months with at acute pain in the head, and breathed only with the greatest difficulty. I deem it due you as well as suffering humanity. that this recognition be made of what we deem an invaluable medicine. CHAS. Q. ANDERSON.

VETO.—The President has interposed the veto power against the law for the relief of the peo-ple in money matters, this too at the beliest of the money-mongers. He has chosen to obey the will of that power, which lives by oppressing the money-mongers. He has chosen to oney use will of that power, which lives by oppressing the people. He ceases to be the exponent of the people and becomes the leader of their tyrant. Hide it as partisans may choose, the only issue power would have recovered and taken som new tack, but a people, oppressed by what they will regard as bad faith, never will, but will force it as the issue.

Grant may now awake from his dream of a "Third Term," and say, "Pshaw, I had the night-mare, that's all." He fails to hide his ignorance of all financial matters in his message of veto. He might have used the veto power on the backpay hill, and become the pet of the people. He failed then. His own salary was doubled by that law. By this veto, he throws millions into the laps of the monical autocrats of the land, and takes bread from the months and clothes force. from the backs of poor children to accomplish the fast. There is no people in the world who will sooner confide complete confidence in men than the American people, nor is there any who will lose it sooner. The President will realize this in its fullest measure. He has chosen his course, and the people will choose theirs. There are about one hundred poor men to one rich, but the vote of the one counts the same as the other. Let us wait and see \_\_letrement Cell. Let us wait and see .- Leavenworth Call.

The Leavenworth Times has information from trustworthy sources that Col. Hayes, the State Treasurer of Kansas, intends to resign the office of State Treasurer in order to escape the annoy ance and physical hardship of a long impeach

Major Burrell, who was initiated into the Ho boken (N. J.) Lodge of Free Masons, has institu-ted suit for the recovery of initiation fee and interest, because he is unable to take the second

The Memphis Aralanche cruelly points out to Mr. Blaine that Henry Clay was Speaker twelve years, but never President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOUSEOHLD Why will you Suffer?

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To all persons and foring from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Billions Colic, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Pain in the back, howels or side, we would say, THE HOTSERGER, PASSERS, the remedy you want for internal and external and external say. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about, it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. july10. LINIMENT. OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE. Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of trors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Im ents to marriage removed. New method of treatent. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circ.

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Leaven worth, Kana. LAST CHANCE! GRAND SUCCESS!! \$100,000 for only \$2.50. "Don't dewas asked now thus would affect the Republican party, he affirmed that he "didn't know, but that the Republican party was in much the same condition as Grant."

SENATOR CARPENTER INTERVIEWED.

Senator Carpenter was called upon this evening. The Senator was uot in an affable mood, but nevertheless submitted to the interviewing.

Senator was uot in an affable mood, but nevertheless admitted to the interviewing to cocurred at one of the hotels this evening between John Jay Knoz, comptroller of the cur
Manager, Lowenworth, Kansus.

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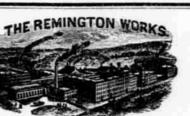
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Convict Labor to Hire.

OFFICE KANSAS STATE PENTIFENTIARY, LEAVENWESTH, KANSAS, April 1, 1874.

SEALED BIDS will be received for the labor of 200 CONVICTS, or what are not required to do the work at the Prison, until To clock, P. M., June 1st, 1874

340 Convicts now in the Prison.

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Contracts will be made for five or ten years. TEN
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